FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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It [illegible] to [illegible] to give most serious attention to another side of the matter, the side that cannot but cause general anxiety.

Every new lie[illegible] that [illegible] nearly every day show that the U.S. has made disinformation and slander one of the main tools of its foreign policy.

In order to justify the armed invasion of tiny Grenada, the U.S. fabricated the hoax about the "threat" to the lives of the American nationals who were on the island.

In a bid to justify another [illegible] raid on Libya, the American Administration flooded the press with [illegible] about terrorist acts allegedly prepared by that country.

A similar campaign is being launched against Syria.

The latest example of U.S. actions of this sort is what has become known as the "Iranagate" affair that has triggered off an unprecedented scandal in America and beyond.

Every day of the inquiry into the affair irrefutably proves that in carrying out covert arms shipments to Iran the U.S. aided for several years fuel to the fire of the bloody, armed conflict between Iran and Iraq under the cover of peace rhetoric.

The deception was directed both at the population in the U.S. and the entire international community.

Facts of this kind show that the tactics of disinformation and lie employed to an ever greater extent by American diplomacy is playing a rather negative, destructive role in international life.

It plants mistrust and suspicion in relations between states, increases friction and conflicts between them. It is known from history -- the history of our time even -- that deception was often used for justifying armed attacks and kindling military conflicts.

One should be extremely vigilant and attentive to the behaviour of those who conduct such policies and expose timely their machinations.

Openly destroying one of the most important agreements designed to ensure strategic stability around the world -- the SALT-2 treaty -- Washington has neither moral, nor political, nor legal right to justify its actions by accusations against other nations.

All responsibility for the undermining of the agreement fully rests with the U.S. alone.

PAPER REPORTS NEAR CONFERENCE ON MBFR STATUS

PM151121 Moscow [illegible] [article in Russian 12 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3]

[TASS report: "Seeking a Way Out Of the Deadlock"]

[Text] The need to seek a way out of the deadlock which has arisen at the talks in Vienna on the question of reducing armed forces and conventional arms in central Europe was the subject of a news conference given for Soviet and foreign journalists on 12 December at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press center.

Ambassador V.N. Mikhaylov, leader of the USSR delegation at the Vienna talks, said that the latest round of talks had failed to bring any constructive result and that no progress had "even been made in reaching an agreement. The attempt by NATO countries to distort the aim and object of the talks to the detriment of the socialist countries' interests must be considered the cause of this position, he said. This trend is particularly evident in the present stand taken by the United States and its allies with regard to the so-called limited, partial agreement, the idea of which was put forward by the socialist countries almost 2 years ago.

The version proposed by the NATO countries is one-sided, as it completely excludes armaments from the reduction and limitation process, and merely amounts to an insignificant reduction in the numbers of troop personnel and to their redeployment. In this connection they have put forward quite arbitrary verification [control] proposals known to be unacceptable or, to be more precise, proposals for a reconnaissance of soldiers which would involve the disclosure of the entire Warsaw Pact defense structure in Europe without affecting the territory of the United States, Britain, and France.

The Soviet Union, it was stressed at the press conference, still considers it possible to achieve a positive result in Vienna on the basis of the socialist countries' 20 February draft agreement. It is sufficiently balanced and takes equal account of both sides' security interests, and it is also practicable. Implementation of the proposals put forward in the Budapest appeal would make it possible to considerably lower the possibility of military confrontation in Europe. The personnel of both sides' armed forces would be reduced by 100,000, including standard arms and nuclear arms.

Journalists' questions were then answered. Correspondents asked for comments on press reports regarding the possibility of direct contacts being established between the Warsaw Pact and NATO organizations. Major General Yu.V. Lebedev, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate, pointed out that the Soviet side's idea of direct contacts between representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states is explained, in particular, by the need to put the questions of reducing armed forces and conventional arms onto a practical plane. It would be quite logical for a problem that is clearly of a military nature to be discussed by working groups or at a meeting of the organizations' leaders. This kind of dialogue could help, in particular, to make the Vienna talks as dynamic and constructive as they should be. Unfortunately, the Soviet proposal has still not received any response from NATO.

Answering a question as to whether the verification [control] measures formulated in the Budapest appeal are reliable enough, Yu.V. Lebedev stressed that they are undoubtedly effective. National technical verification [preventa] means and international procedures, including on-site inspection [inspektsiya] — these and other verification [control] measures proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries would serve as a guarantee of the observance of agreements of reducing both sides' armed forces and conventional arms, and maintaining them at the established level in the future.

Other questions to journalists were also answered.

REJOINDER TO WEINBERGER'S CHARGE OF SALT BREACHES

PM151151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Glinov "Rejoinder": "Knife Attack on the Truth"]

[Text] Washington — But for nothing did U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's colleagues give him the nickname "Cap the Knife." He has a sharp tongue and he likes to use it. The victim is invariably the truth.

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He has just been demonstrating his destructive pragmatism. Weinberger has been trying "Star Wars" around Western Europe, trying diligently to persuade the NATO colleagues to step on the gas in the arms race. References to the trumpeting "Soviet threat" were a constant refrain in his speeches. Weinberger really went to town when he got there. Scarcely had he unpacked his bags when he dashed into the platform of the session of the U.S. Council for the Exchange of Legislators. In his speech Weinberger accused the USSR of... "overt and systematic violation of the SALT II treaty" [1] and of attempting to violate the ABM Treaty. At the same time he criticized agreements on limiting strategic armaments, stating that they "encouraged the arms race." That is why the United States apparently gave the USSR an important warning by putting into service the 131st heavy bomber equipped with cruise missiles. It is doing so, as is known, the United States exceeded the threshold established by the SALT II treaty, thus trampling upon it.

As the Soviet Government statement in connection with the U.S. SALT II violation says, the Soviet Union has always strictly and honestly observed all articles and all provisions of the SALT II treaty and other international agreements, and when in the present conditions it intends, for the time being, to refrain from exceeding the limitations under the SALT I agreement and SALT II treaty.

So Weinberger's slanderous statement is nothing but a desperate gesture, an attempt to disorientate the world public. When he went to Europe Weinberger was able to see for himself how strongly the peoples are condemning the U.S. Administration's irresponsible actions. Broad political and public circles in the United States have also reacted negatively to this step. This mood was reflected in the resolution adopted the other day at a session of Democratic members of the House of Representatives. It proposes that the Democratic leadership embark on preparing a legislative act obliging the administration to resume observance of the SALT II treaty. Some eminent Democratic senators came out in favor of adopting similar legislation. According to the WASHINGTON POST, the stance adopted by the Democratic Party, which from January will control both houses of Congress, means that the White House faces the danger of confrontation in conditions where its authority has been seriously undermined by the "Iran-gate" political scandal.

In the grip of a political crisis the White House is taking one reckless step after another. And in self-justification the government leaders are resorting to more and more packs of lies. The U.S. secretary of defense's gratuitous pronouncement is graphic evidence of this approach.

Weinberger Backs SALT Repeal

LD121139 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 12 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger backed the American Administration's renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty. The Pentagon's head explained this clearly militarist decision aimed at whipping up the nuclear arms race by the administration's desire for promoting a success of the negotiations with the USSR on cutting nuclear weapons. It is clear from Weinberger's statement that after scrapping the SALT-2 treaty the administration has now turned to the ABM treaty. He confirmed the USA's determination to continue work on the SDI programme aimed at whitting the nuclear arms race to outer space. The same day the Pentagon announced that in January 1987 another bomber B-52 armed with cruise missiles would go into operations, and tomorrow one more nuclear-capable submarine Ohio would be launched. Thus, the USA, after putting recently into operation the 131st bomber B-52, will exceed even more the number of nuclear weapons delivery vehicles set by the SALT-2 treaty.

[Agayants] And on a massive scale. Yes, indeed, fully justifiably. The right to work, the right to education, the right to a home, and even the very right to life are constantly violated in capitalist countries.

[Dmitriyev] Human Rights Day gives us the opportunity to emphasize once again the indisputable truth that the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress adopted a precise and clear course toward broad democratization of Soviet society. A great deal has already been done. Questions concerning the openness of Soviet society, publicity, the fullest expression of the human personality, and concern for human rights are being posed boldly in the Soviet Union. We are not hiding that there are unjustifiable restrictions at some stages in our state. The Soviet leadership is decidedly opposed to this. Since the April plenum, wide opportunities have been taking shape for all kinds of contacts, trips, and meetings. In the Soviet Union the most serious attention is being devoted to the holding in Moscow of a conference of participant states of the all-European meeting to examine a whole package of matters--including contacts between people, matters relating to information, culture, and education. It is the Soviet side that has proposed the holding of this conference. It was proposed by Comrade Shevardnadze, the Soviet Union's foreign minister, in a speech at the opening of the Vienna meeting. We are approaching this conference very responsibly. This matter is being thought over and worked at thoroughly. The Soviet state is preparing for the Moscow meeting to be successful and fruitful. Anyone who is really worried about the state of affairs concerning human rights will come to Moscow for an honest talk. Anyone who is actually striving to strengthen cooperation in the humanitarian sphere will make his contribution to a fruitful discussion. Here there will be a test between those who support genuine human rights and those who intend to continue using this issue in the political and psychological war against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. We are not in favor of the Moscow conference gliding along through a channel sanctioned out in advance. We are not afraid of a most pointed discussion. What is more, we welcome other opinions, other points of view, if, of course, they are dictated by sincere aspirations. And from honest talking one can indeed underline what is useful for oneself. In a word, Moscow is looking forward to this new meeting, which we believe will serve the cause of guaranteeing, defending, and implementing human rights.

[Kornilov] What is noticeable is that while the idea of holding this conference, this forum in Moscow, is finding ever broader support among the international public, in Washington, precisely when the world was marking Human Rights Day, the anti-communist crusade siren, that was on the point of quietening down, has been turned on again at full blast. I'd say that, as such, this psychosis of a sort of militant moralist who intends to use any means to establish a world order of the kind that suits him, and preaches to all as to the prescriptions according to which people, states, and nations are to build their life and polity, is not a new posture for Washington. Those in charge in the United States are prepared to do anything to divert public attention from their own failures and improper maneuvering and to blame their sins on others, so as to to cheer themselves and their supporters.

[Dmitriyev] In the course of our discussion we have talked a lot about alarming phenomena, negative phenomena for the international situation. But let us not forget the main thing. This was also underlined by the events of the past week. The main thing today is that despite everything, the process of world development continues to advance confidently in the direction of intensifying the forces and possibilities for social progress, the forces of socialism, the forces for strengthening the positions of the world's peace-loving countries.

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[Apparatus] In conclusion, I would like to take your attention to one fundamentally important factor Mikhail Gorbachev touched upon during his meeting with the CPC delegation, headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the CPC central committee Presidium. Having dwelt upon the matter of exchanging experience in socialist development, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted, for the first period, the post-October period, when Soviet Russia was the only socialist state in the world, Lenin noted that life would undoubtedly show the wealth of the forms and methods for building a new society, and that only that a number of attempts, of which each would be unilateral, would integrate socialism. It is difficult to overestimate the fundamental political significance of this important thought for the process of the coming into being and development of the world socialist system. It follows from the admission of the diversity of the socialist process that no one party possesses the certificate for absolute truth, and the only criterion is the historical practice can be the supreme arbiter of theory, and the main criterion is the results of socioeconomic development and the strengthening of socialism through deeds. We are convinced, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, that the scientific, interested attitude of the fraternal parties, to each other's gains, the improvement, the exchange of this experience, generalization and use of everything of value that comes into being through the creativity of the peoples following the socialist path, makes it possible to constantly improve the new social structure and open up more fully its inexhaustible creative possibilities.

Our program has drawn to its close. Thank you comrades for your attention. All the best to you.

$22 MILLION CONTRIBUTION TO UN ANNOUNCED

LD122123 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2123 GMT 13 Dec 88

[Text] New York, 13 Dec (TASS) -- Alexsandr Belonogov, the USSR's permanent UN representative, has informed UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar of the USSR's decision to contribute $22 million to the UN regular budget to promote efforts aimed at easing the organization's financial crisis. The permanent representatives of the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR at the United Nations have also informed him of the payment ahead of schedule of, respectively, $2 million and $1 million to the organization's budget. In total, the Soviet Union will this month contribute $25 million to the organization's account.

Speaking at a press conference held today at the UN headquarters, Alexsandr Belonogov expressed the hope that this example will be followed by other UN member states, especially the major contributors. The international community has the right to expect that the United States, which caused the financial crisis in the United Nations, will change its stance and fully contribute the payment due from it to the UN budget. This would be just, he stressed.

[illegible] 10 Dec 84 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

UNITED STATES - CANADA

SENATOR HART PAYS VISIT TO MOSCOW

Arrives in Moscow

LD111130 Moscow TASS international service in Russian 1148 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec [illegible] -- Gary Hart, a Democratic senator from the state of Colorado, arrived in Moscow today. He was invited by a USSR parliamentary group.

Meets with Ivan

LD111207 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- U.S. Senator Gary Hart (Democrat, Colorado) today met with August Vomi, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The sides discussed questions of developing Soviet-American relations, including parliamentary contacts.

Hart arrived in Moscow on Sunday at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

Talks with Gorbachev

LD121041 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev today received in the Kremlin the American Senator Gary Hart.

The state and prospects of present-day politics were discussed in an informal and well-wishing atmosphere. The two discussed the causes of international tension, the arms race, regional conflicts, the need of new thinking and abandoning the attitudes to relations with other states, including with scores of young states which are following their own road, that took centuries to form but are now no longer suitable. Parties like the critical point of attaining a realistic, reasonable policy that takes into account one's own interests and those of others.

The USSR and the United States could do much in searching for such international relations that would be based on a recognition of the profound changes in the world during the past 30-40 years, Mikhail Gorbachev said. The greatness of a state, especially a big one, now is not in displaying its ability recklessly to build up and improve its military machine, not in pursuing the specific of military superiority. It is necessary to search for ways of how to live together and not how to consign each other to the "ash heap of history".

At the senator's request Mikhail Gorbachev told him what had really happened in Afghanistan, gave his assessment of the reaction to its results in NATO countries and confirmed the invariable Soviet position: talks with any administration on problems of ending the arms race have a future only if there is further advance from Reykjavik. It was possible to reach an accord there and today too it is possible to come to terms if what has already been achieved is not dismantled. Rejection of Reykjavik means rejection of the line at disarmament.

Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin took part in the conversation.

IRAN AFFAIR SHOWS 'ARROGANT' U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PM151127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column": "Lack of Wisdom"]

[Text] The loud political scandal that has flared up around the secret deliveries of American weapons to Iran and the transfer of the resultant funds to the Nicaraguan "contras" is amassing more and more new details and minutiae, like a snowball. "Cynicism, amorality, reliance" -- these words, in the opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES, characterize the administration's activity.

The international aspect of the scandal is becoming increasingly clear here. "Irangate" is not a chance occurrence but a new manifestation, a kind of materialization of Washington's hegemonistic, great-power foreign policy course founded on the imaginary belief that everything is permitted and on the "right" appropriated by the U.S. ruling circles to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples.

The high-ranking administration officials now testifying to Congress are trying to justify "Irangate" by referring to "Iran's strategic position" and, consequently, "U.S. national interests" [TI] and "national security interests." They unambiguously hint that this scandalous operation was spearheaded against the Soviet Union and countries friendly toward it -- Afghanistan and Nicaragua -- and they suggest the idea that in such a case any means are good.

What kind of "national interests" are they, if they use them as a cover to make their way into foreign lands and onto foreign territories, try to destabilize and undermine governments not to their liking, and resort to terrorism elevated to the rank of state policy? Where does the U.S. ruling clique get this arrogant approach to the destinies of other countries and peoples, which they try to decide without any right to do so? Only a lack of state wisdom can account for this approach. The U.S. ruling circles display a total failure to understand the fact that their country exists and will continue to exist on the same planet as other states, that everything in the modern world is interconnected, and that elementary international law and order is impossible without respect for the legitimate rights and interests of all countries and peoples.

It is permitted to ask: What will happen if other countries start to be guided in their relations with the United States by Washington's "logic" and its approach to interstate relations? What would be Washington's reaction to their attempts to defend their "national interests" on American soil?

I do not think that state wisdom consists in such a "cowboy" approach. It consists of regard for the interests and rights of all peoples, large and small. It consists of the ability to be guided by the international community's common interests, giving them priority over current aspirations and advantages. The best thing to do with the morning coat of the "controller of the world's destiny," which smells of mothballs and into which Washington sometimes tries to struggle, is to hide it where there is a place for it -- in grandfather's trunk.

U.S. NUCLEAR TESTING PROGRAM CRITICIZED

LD151219 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir [illegible] correspondent

Last paragraph, last line reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: ...credit they deserve. But if we are being completely frank, we have to...(picking up paragraph one, page A 2, line two, supplying additional elements)

Page A 2, paragraph four, line one reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: ...Mr Shultz' statement from any angle -- it is obvious that the postulates born of the fevered imagination of Washington specialists in anti-Soviet and anti-Nicaraguan innards need further development...(picking up line two, rewording and supplying additional elements).

FURTHER ON TRADE, INDUSTRY EXHIBITION IN BEIJING

[LD161211] Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 84

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A USSR trade and industrial exhibition opened today in Beijing's International Exhibition Center. This is the largest Soviet exhibition in China for just over 30 years. Here's a report from our special correspondent in Beijing:

[Correspondent V. Korzin] Perhaps the most distinctive feature of Beijing today is the speed with which changes are taking place both in the city's appearance and in the life of its inhabitants. The curved tiled roofs of ancient palaces and temples still adorn the streets, but multistory buildings are appearing all around. These have been, and are being, constructed in place of the former predominantly single-story apartments. [video shows shots of Beijing street containing old and new buildings]

The traditional cyclists fill the streets, especially at peak times, but on the central highways they have to travel along special lanes, leaving space for the flow of cars, which is growing larger year by year. [video shows crowds of cyclists]

Plain and monotonous clothing is a thing of the past. We scrutinize the faces of these people, trying to gain a better understanding of them, our neighbors. The future of the PRC depends on their industriousness and their will. The country has achieved a great deal in the past few years, but there are still many complex problems in both social and economic development. Socialist China is striving to make up for lost time in scientific and technical progress as well.

The issues facing China today are to a great extent comparable with the issues being tackled in our country. There has been a significant increase in interest in the Soviet Union here, particularly recently. The two great neighboring peoples must get to know more about each other -- a thought emphasized by all whom I have occasion to talk to here.

Thus, on the basis of reciprocity, the Soviet trade and industrial exhibition went on today in Beijing's International Exhibition Center. At the opening ceremony Comrade Kolpakov, head of the Soviet Government delegation and minister of ferrous metallurgy, read the greetings from Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a reply speech, Comrade Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, said that the Chinese Government will continue to make efforts to develop cooperation, to improve relations between the two countries and to strengthen the traditional friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China. [video shows Kolpakov and Li Peng speaking at the opening ceremony]

The exhibition has been a great success since it opened. The visitors are showing particular interest in the stands demonstrating Soviet space technology, nuclear power engineering, and machine-building. Many of them are wishfully examining our Zhiguli, which are already beginning to appear in China's streets. [video shows interested visitors]

Specialists are meeting here to discuss issues relating to scientific and technical development, and business contacts are being established in friendly discussions. Asked about the prospects for Chinese-Soviet trade and economic relations, Comrade Li Peng gave a brief and straightforward answer: Over the past few years there has been a notable development in trade and economic cooperation between our countries. I think that this cooperation has good prospects -- and very broad ones -- for further development.

WRITERS UNION DELEGATION HEAD ON PRC VISIT

PM121623 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Dec 86 p 2

[I. Samoosova report under the rubric "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Reports": "Meetings in China"]

[Text] A USSR Writers Union delegation returned recently from a trip to China, where it paid a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Writers Union. The delegation included writers of different nationalities and different literary generations: Poet Fazu Aliyeva from Dagestan, Uzbek novelist Khamid Gulyam, and prose writers Daniil Granin from Leningrad and Sergey Abramov from Moscow. The delegation was headed by Yegor Isayev, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board.

Over a 16-day period the Soviet writers went to Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Canton; visited Shenzhen, center of a special economic zone; met with prose and current affairs writers, poets, and playwrights; spoke about Soviet literature to numerous readers; visited plants and factories and the homes of Chinese workers, engineers, and agricultural workers; and were accorded the warmest reception everywhere.

"No matter with whom we spoke," Isayev said, "we felt a genuine interest in our life, in the life of the Land of the Soviets. We were asked about our affairs and our plans. Sincere regret was expressed about the sad decades during which the firm, friendly ties between the Soviet Union and China were forcibly interrupted, and confidence was expressed that these ties will strengthen now. And here is another highly pleasing observation. People in China know and love our literature, both classical and modern, and many works by Russian and Soviet writers are keenly translated. For example, it appears that all novels, novellas, and short stories by Daniil Granin have been translated into Chinese. Various publishing houses have published nine books, and there have been countless publications in periodicals. The Chinese friends joked: 'Granin is the most Chinese writer in the delegation.....' The Chinese colleagues showed keen interest in all members of our small delegation. Fazu Aliyeva was asked about women writers. Khamid Gulyam was bombarded with questions about national literatures, and Sergey Abramov about young prose writers. Young literary workers were almost in the majority in the Chinese Writers Union..... At this point one has to express regret that Soviet readers -- and even writers! -- are still not sufficiently familiar with today's Chinese prose, poetry, and plays. We brought along a whole box of books to recommend to publishing houses.....

"The publication of a 40-volume library of Chinese literature is now under preparation in the USSR. I would very much like to hope that Soviet readers will manage to familiarize themselves with the best works of modern Chinese literature."

At the same time they are strictly following the general natural features in the building of a socialist society. This is extremely important. All in all, I would say that this is a genuinely innovative approach to the solution of these problems. Let's be frank about it; Vietnam's sixth congress, which is starting work, is to a certain extent consonant with the 27th CPSU Congress. Although, of course, the degree of development is different, the approaches, the methods, are to a significant extent the same. Precisely that kind of innovative approach is characteristic of the CPV, which is at present approaching its congress. We are fully confident that they are capable of solving all the difficulties and complications they face. [end recording]

On the same day Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, along with other heads of the delegations that will take part in the work of the Sixth CPV Congress, was received by Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. He noted that the participation in the work of the congress of delegations of fraternal communist and workers' parties, revolutionary organizations and national-liberation movements is evidence of militant solidarity and deep fraternal relations between parties and peoples, and inspires Vietnamese Communists at the present important stage of revolutionary development to successfully conduct the congress and fulfill the tasks presented by it. [video shows Ligachev shaking hands with Truong Chinh, surrounded by other officials; Truong speaking to men assembled in a room, with Ligachev at his side]

In his brief speech of welcome, Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev thanked the CPV leaders for the possibility to take part in the work of the Sixth CPV congress, and expressed his conviction that the coming congress would become a decisive, significant landmark in the history of the creation of a new, socialist society on Vietnamese soil. [video shows Ligachev speaking in same room]

The solemn opening of the Sixth CPV Congress takes place in Hanoi tomorrow.

Congress Opens

LD151054 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 15 Dec 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi December 15 TASS — By a TASS special correspondent]

The 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam opened here today. The delegates will discuss the Political Report of the CPV Central Committee, guidelines for Vietnam's social and economic development for 1986-1990, changes in the CPV Rules, and will elect party leading bodies.

Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, delivered the Political Report.

He said that the Vietnamese people guided by the CPV entered a new phase in the revolution, the phase of building socialism and defending the homeland.

The Vietnamese people accomplished major successes in building socialism while waging courageous struggle for implementing the tasks defined by the 5th CPV Congress.

The speaker said that the epoch's revolutionary forces were growing in strength, sticking to active, vigorous positions.

The Soviet Union highly assessed the peace potential of the document and resolutely backed the efforts by the South Pacific forum member countries to rid the vast region of nuclear weapons.

Washington was openly displeased when 11 South Pacific nations decided in August 1985 on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to set up a nuclear-free zone.

Washington regards that region as a frontline of the "U.S. strategic defense," in other words, as a zone of its militarist ambitions.

American opposition to the anti-nuclear sentiments of peoples and states in the South Pacific did not work this time.

The South Pacific forum, at its meeting last year, endorsed protocols to the Rarotonga Treaty, making a major step towards implementing the ban on the deployment, production and testing of nuclear weapons in the region and on the dumping of radioactive waste into the ocean.

The nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific covers the vast expanse from the equator to the 60th parallel and from the western border of Australia's territorial waters to the territorial waters of South America.

There it actually adjoins the area covered by the Tlatelolco Treaty, the nuclear-free zone in Latin America.

Proclaiming such a vast region a nuclear-free zone graphically confirms that the struggle against the threat of a nuclear holocaust has acquired world-wide dimensions, and become a hallmark of the time.

The aspirations of the peoples in that and other parts of the world accord with the Soviet programme for a nuclear-free world. This is also a considerable contribution to shaping a reliable system of security in Asia and the Pacific.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and India during their recent talks in New Delhi gave much attention to stability and security in Asia, in the Indian and the Pacific Oceans.

This is a subject of common concern for the two great powers. The sides stressed the urgent need for improving the political climate in Asia and the adjoining areas.

The nuclear-free and non-violent world, the principles of which were proclaimed in the Delhi Declaration, demands for specific and immediate measures directed at disarmament.

The non-nuclear-zone treaty for the South Pacific is an important step in that direction.

"The all-round might of the socialist system of which the Soviet Union is the bulwark is growing with each day. The land of the Soviets is entering a new, crucial period started by the 27th CPSU Congress, the period of dynamic development in all spheres of public life.

The CPV fully backs the domestic and foreign policy approved at the 27th CPSU Congress, the new edition of the CPSU Programme, regarding it as an example of the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

Meetings between party and state leaders of Vietnam and the Soviet Union at top level, the recent November, 1986 meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, contribute to consolidating fraternal unity and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam."

"The Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CEMA member countries marked a new stage along the road of developing and enhancing the level of cooperation in all fields, above all the economy, and served the cause of accelerating progress of the fraternal countries.

Vietnam supports the Soviet Union's tireless efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons and create a comprehensive system of international security.

We highly value the initiatives, advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok and directed at including the Asian-Pacific region in the process of establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

The 6th CPV Congress is called upon to become a landmark on the road of serious renovation in party work, of the further consolidation of its unity and cohesion," Truong Chinh pointed out.

Ligachev Addresses Congress

LD151050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] In Hanoi today, at the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Comrade Ligachev, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech. He warmly greeted the delegates and guests of the congress on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Communists, and all Soviet people. He wished the forum successful, fruitful work, in the interests of further strengthening the Communist Party of Vietnam and in the name of consolidating the positions of world socialism.

TASS NEWS ANALYST VIEWS 'RAROTONGA TREATY'

LD151525 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS — By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

By signing protocols to the Rarotonga Treaty today, the Soviet Union has become the first of the nuclear powers to assume the pledge to observe strictly the non-nuclear-zone status of the South Pacific.

The treaty entered into force last week after two-thirds of its signatories ratified it.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES US ENVOY WITH TRATCHER VISIT

LD1513GM Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Bryan Cartledge, ambassador of Britain to the USSR, at his request and in connection with a personal message from Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her forthcoming visit to the USSR.

Arms Control Discussed

LD1515GM London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1717 GMT 15 Dec 86

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Britain's ambassador in Moscow had a 90-minute meeting with Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin today, an event regarded in government circles as of major diplomatic significance. The talks involving Sir Bryan Cartledge centered on arms control. It was the first time a Soviet leader has summoned a British ambassador since 1961 when the then envoy, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, was called in to see Mr Khrushchev.

Today's meeting in essence gave Mrs Thatcher's response to the message she received from Mr Gorbachev just before she set off for Washington and camp David last month. Her reply today reflected the priorities in arms control agreed with President Reagan during that visit. Mr Gorbachev and Ambassador Cartledge also touched on human rights and humanitarian issues as well as discussing the prime minister's planned visit to Moscow, expected to take place next spring. The ambassador spelled out Britain's hope that progress could be made on all aspects of arms control on a balanced and verifiable basis. And he expressed the British hope that the Russians would not equate link moves on intermediate nuclear weapons with the American "Star Wars" system. Sir Bryan said Britain felt that in their recent steps talks had been taken at the Reykjavik summit. He also spoke of Britain's hopes for a ban on chemical weapons and repeated the call for the withdrawal of Russian forces from Afghanistan.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES BELGIAN CP CHAIRMAN

PM1514Z1 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 Second Edition p 4

["Friendly Conversation" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting 5 December with Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium who is here on a visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During their comradely and friendly conversation they compared notes on a number of pressing international problems.

It was pointed out that the far-reaching, bold and constructive Soviet foreign-policy initiatives and the course of strengthening peace, promoting disarmament and removing the risk of nuclear catastrophe, followed by the USSR and other socialist countries, help create a felicitous atmosphere for a further increase in efforts by political and public forces to build an world free from nuclear arms and are instrumental in the search for new ways of solving the problems of disarmament and cooperation in Europe. It was said, among other things, that European countries, including medium-sized and small ones, have far from exhausted their possibilities to lift the obstacles standing in the way of fundamental improvement of the international situation, put an end to the continued deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons, secure their dismantling, and achieve reductions in conventional armaments in Europe. Yu. I. Yepov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, took part in the conversation.

FOREIGN REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF LIBYA'S MANSUR

Talks with Shevardnadze

LD152110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1912 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow 15 December (TASS) — Talks were held today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

In a warm, benevolent atmosphere, the heads of the foreign policy departments of the USSR and Libya discussed questions of bilateral relations and key international problems, concentrating on the vital tasks of strengthening peace and universal security.

E.A. Shevardnadze outlined in detail the complex and controversial situation that had shaped up since Reykjavik regarding questions of war and peace, matters that will determine whether mankind will be able to rid itself of the nuclear terror and give life to a new concept of a world safe for all. Responsibility for missing a unique opportunity to earnestly embark on solving these questions did not lie with the Soviet Union, which has displayed and continues to display maximum political will, readiness to take into consideration the legitimate interests of the other side, and, above all, the interests of all mankind. Unfortunately, it must be noted that the U.S. Administration has not been on top of the situation and has not passed the test of political maturity. In the international community, the understanding is growing that the "Star Wars" program itself, which Washington is clinging to, has become the stumbling block to moving to a nuclear-free tomorrow. Now it is more obvious than ever that the aggressive militarist circles in the United States are ready to sacrifice the destiny of human civilization for a dangerous chimera of overlordship in space and on earth.

K.H. Mansur, on behalf of the Libyan leadership, highly praised the peace-loving course of the Soviet Union as the sole reasonable alternative to the policy of the imperialist circles of whipping up the nuclear arms race in space and undermining the established military-strategic parity. Libya favors the Soviet peace initiatives, the implementation of which would not only stop the planet's slide toward the nuclear abyss, but also free colossal funds to be used to overcome the gap between the developed and developing countries.

The sides reached the shared view that the struggle to save civilization concerns all states without exception — large, medium-sized and small — whatever the socioeconomic, ideological, and political differences between them. Their ability to concentrate their efforts on the highest goal — the preservation of the human race — will determine in large part the future course of world history.

E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that a model for such an approach is the Delhi declaration, signed by M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi, which reflects the shared attachment of socialist and nonaligned states to the ideal of a nonnuclear and nonviolent world. This document counters the policy of strength, which is looking more and more like an anachronism in the modern age, with a new mentality that regards peace as the main asset of all mankind, recognizes the right of all states to choose their own path of development, and aims for the solution of conflicts between them by political means, through negotiation. K.H. Mansur agreed with this assessment. He spoke in favor of an increase in the interaction of the socialist countries and the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for an affirmation of the new political thinking and against resurgence of the imperial policy of diktat and hegemony.

During the talks, considerable attention was paid to the situation surrounding Libya within the broad context of its position in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and on the African continent. K.H. Mansur reported on the efforts by the leadership and the people of Libya to counter attempts by the U.S. Administration to stoke up the anti-Libyan campaign under the false pretext of the so-called 'collusion' of the Jamahiriyah in international terrorism.

In the name of the Libyan leadership, K.H. Mansur expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for the effective solidarity it had deaplayed with the Jamahiriyah during its difficult trials, when the United States carried out direct armed aggression against Libya.

E.A. Shevardnadze reaffirmed that the USSR's principled line toward supporting the Libyan people's struggle for their freedom and independence remains unchanged. It was stated that the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the U.S. Administration's reluctant to renounce methods of military-political and economic pressure on Libya and to come to terms with peoples' rights to choose their own independent path of development.

Both sides described the anti-Syrian campaign that has been unleashed by Washington and its closest allies, including Israel, as further evidence of the aggressive neoglobalist doctrine and an attempt to put crude pressure on a sovereign Arab country. The participants in the talks came to the unanimous opinion that the present state of tension in the Middle East urgently requires an end to inter-Arab differences in the interests of repelling the encroachment of the forces of imperialism and Zionism on the independence and dignity of the Arab people. Faced with the common danger hanging over the Arab world, a feeling of solidarity, and not petty friction and internecine warfare, should prevail there.

E.A. Shevardnadze pointed out that strengthening the cohesion of the Arab ranks and restoring the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization are an indispensable precondition for the success of the struggle for a just peace in the Middle East. Such peace cannot be achieved through separate deals, toward which Washington and Tel Aviv are pushing the Arabs. Here again, new thinking is needed for everyone, free from the Camp David stereotypes. Only through honest, collective efforts, free of selfish calculations, can the situation in this region really be improved.

K.H. Mansur was informed of the efforts by the Soviet Union to promote the idea of establishing a preparatory committee to convene an international conference on the Middle East, which as the results of voting at the 41st UN General Assembly show, finds growing approval in the world community.

The Libyan side highly praised the Soviet Union's constructive position on Middle East affairs.

The participants in the talks once again asserted their support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, led by its only legitimate representative, the PLO, for the implementation of their national rights, including the right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own sovereign state.

In reviewing the Iran-Iraq conflict, deep concern was expressed in connection with the fact that it has so far not managed to be brought to the level of a political solution at the negotiating table.

Having condemned the undeclared war unleashed by the forces of imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the participants in the talks favored the most rapid political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which would guarantee an end to foreign interference in its internal affairs.

USSR INTERNATIONAL affairs
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Discussion of the situation in the Mediterranean has brought to light the closeness of the sides' positions on the causes of the tense situation that still prevails here and ways to overcome it. The situation requires practical measures to turn this region -- the cradle of world civilization -- into a zone of stable peace and security.

Regarding bilateral relations, E.A. Shevardnadze and K.H. Mansur stated that of late the ties of traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Libya had noticeably strengthened. A primary role in this has been played by the recent top-level meetings that revealed broad opportunities not only for interaction between the two countries in the international arena, but also in the context of strengthening and improving bilateral ties. Satisfaction was expressed at the state of the political dialogue and specific steps toward its further development were mapped out.

An exchange of opinions that was held was useful and fruitful. It was the unanimous opinion of the two sides that the results of the talks would have a positive influence on the development of friendly Soviet-Libyan relations.

K.H. Mansur invited E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official friendly visit to Libya. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Shevardnadze Luncheon Speech

LD151221 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1211 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, gave a luncheon today in honor of Kaid Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during which speeches were exchanged.

Meetings at the end of the year always prompt one to look back, and at the same time to cast a glance to the future, Eduard Shevardnadze observed.

The year 1984 has been full of events, and not all of them have brought joy to our peoples. The barbaric act of aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah elicited a high wave of international solidarity. In the context of our bilateral relations, the feeling of mutual respect has been an accompaniment to these throughout the 17 years that have passed since the September revolution. Throughout these years, a whole generation has grown up in our countries which has naturally become accustomed to the idea and the fact of Soviet-Libyan friendship.

Today we are right to note the confident and reliable development of our bilateral relations. Perhaps it is that namely against the background of complicated and sometimes even tragic international events that Soviet-Libyan contacts most fully and broadly show their merits.

Our leaders set the tone for relations between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, define the high level of Soviet-Libyan dialogue and invariably serve the deepening of our mutually advantageous cooperation. They show the firm dedication of our countries and peoples to the cause of peace, independence and social progress.

Your visit to Moscow, Comrade Mansur, and our talks with you, fit organically into the good and promising background.

I assume that the political dialogue between our peoples will be enriched if the leaders of foreign political departments of our two countries meet more often, and examine major issues of international life and various aspects of bilateral relations in a friendly manner and with an open heart. This is indeed the path leading toward the consolidation of joint political action, trust, and cooperation. And if differences emerge in the evaluation of these or other phenomena of world politics, we shall know this is not without use, because having better understood each others' position, we will find a way to rapprochement through joint efforts.

You and I have things to talk about and discuss. First and foremost, of course, there are the problems of the Near East. Here, both our countries principally adopt the same positions.

A just Near East settlement can be achieved only with the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Arab peoples, and primarily the Arab people of Palestine. This can only be done by collective efforts and by way of equal talks.

It has long been understood that the best way toward such a settlement is an international conference with the participation of all the interested sides, including the Palestine liberation organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

There is broad agreement that a start should be now made on the setting up of a preparatory committee to convene this forum. It could comprise all the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the corresponding interested sides.

For our part, we will persistently seek practical actions aimed at resolving the Near East conflict.

When speaking of the need for a turnaround in international affairs, we also have in mind the need for decisive progress toward a political settlement in the Near East, just as in other regions.

We believe it is extremely important to help attain peace in Lebanon and to facilitate national reconciliation there. To attain this, an end must be put to Israel's aggression against this sovereign Arab country, and there should be no interference in the constructive development of Lebanese internal dialogue.

The Soviet Union and Libya attach great significance to a lessening of tension in the Mediterranean region. This region can become a zone of peace and cooperation if external interference in the affairs of the Mediterranean states can be eliminated and if direct military pressure and political blackmail against Libya, Syria, and other Arab states which stand up to aggression and imperialistic diktat are stopped.

Here too a broad political approach is required. All questions relating to peace and stability in the region could best be resolved at a representative international forum.

Our sincere interest in strengthening the security in the Mediterranean region is confirmed by the proposal to withdraw USSR and U.S. Navies from there.

We are prepared to work together with the Mediterranean states and other interested countries for elaborating and realizing conceptions of peace and security for this extensive region of the world.

The criminal policy of neoglobalism, which is fraught with dangerous consequences can and should be rebuffed in every region, as that policy is making attempts against global peace and security, trying to link them with a single thread of conspiracies, revolts, destabilization, and disruption.

An example of this is provided by the U.S. adventure against Libya, a component link in the doctrine of neoglobalism which is marked with the well-known trade mark: made in the United States. This doctrine is more than clearly manifested in the acts by U.S. imperialism against Nicaragua, Syria, Cuba, Afghanistan, Angola, and other freedom-loving states.

The Soviet Union has never before -- let alone now -- sought and is not seeking an advantage at the expense of the interests of third countries. All our peace proposals take into consideration the lawful interests and aspirations of all other states and peoples. We are opposed to any kind of unprincipled deals behind their backs; we favor a fundamental turn in international affairs.

Such a turn would be of equal advantage to both East and West. The peoples of the liberated and the developing countries would gain a great deal from it. The greater the progress made toward nuclear disarmament, the greater the funds that could be released to overcome the dangerous gulf between the standards of the developed and the developing states.

The idea of a common link between disarmament, international security, and development runs through the Delhi declaration signed by M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi. The philosophy of this truly historic document, which is imbued with new political thought and logic, is not only on a par with those guidelines which were mapped out by the nonaligned countries in the Harare Appeal, but it also gives them more depth in the context of the struggle to create an all-embracing system of international security.

We are happy that there is broad mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Libya on key international problems. This is the capital which we must preserve and multiply. I think that we have quite good prospects for improving cooperation along the whole spectrum of bilateral relations, and for seeking out fresh forms of it and unused reserves. And there are such reserves, evidently. It is bringing these into play which I had in mind when I spoke of the natural human desire to look into the future. I hope that we shall be able in that future to turn up strata that have not yet been assimilated and prepare them for new good beginnings. There is no doubt that this will benefit our peoples.

It is with thoughts of their happiness and prosperity that we are preparing to meet 1987. May it pass in the shadow of the olive branch of peace, and may it bring mankind long-awaited tranquility.

Mansur Reply

LD151635 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 December (TASS) -- A meeting of friends and fellow fighters is what Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, called the Soviet-Libyan talks which took place in Moscow. He delivered a speech today at a luncheon given in his honor by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

"We are struggling together for peace and international security and stability. The aim of this struggle is to deprive imperialism of the weapons it uses against the peoples of the world. These are above all nuclear weapons. But they are also attempts to militarize space; fleets and bases in many areas of the world, which are used to push imperialist domination; various means of economic pressure, plundering the natural resources which are at humanity's disposal; interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of the world, support for counterrevolutionary forces which come out against the development and prosperity of their own countries. Finally, these are the bombardments and raids, victim to which fall women, children, and ordinary citizens. And so when we talk of disarmament, we have in mind that it should embrace all these spheres," said Kamil Hasan Mansur.

"The difficulties which mankind meets with in different fields and areas are interlinked," the speaker emphasized. "The Soviet-Libyan talks light the path to a search for a peaceful solution to all the problems facing us."

In conclusion Kamil Hasan Mansur expressed the conviction that the results of the talks which took place between him and Eduard Shevardnadze would serve the interests not only of the people of USSR and Libya but also of all mankind.

Sokolov Receives Mansur

LD1912093 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2021 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow 15 Dec [TASS] — Today Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, received Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Issues of mutual interest were discussed during their conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

SUPREME SOVIET SENDS GREETINGS TO UAE PRESIDENT

PM1516022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report] "Exchange of Telegrams"

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates [UAE], on the occasion of the national day -- the 15th anniversary of the UAE's formation.

In a telegram in reply the UAE president has expressed thanks for the greetings.

The telegrams speak of the confidence that good relations between the USSR and the UAE will be further developed for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries and in the interests of universal peace.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN ENVOY

LD151800A Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS — Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the Nicaraguan ambassador in the Soviet Union Ernesto Castillo. They exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations and also on some pressing international problems. Special attention was given to the situation in Central America that has seriously worsened lately. The ambassador informed the Soviet foreign minister of the new dangerous escalation of aggressive actions by the United States in that area, the attempts by the United States to provoke an armed conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras, and the measures taken by the Sandinist Government to ease the tension.

Eduard Shevardnadze emphatically condemned the unlawful interventionist policy of the United States, its incendiary role in the Central American conflict and confirmed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle for its sovereignty and independence. Both sides expressed support for the constructive efforts of Latin American countries, international movements and organizations directed at a mutually acceptable settlement in that region exclusively by political means. The Soviet foreign minister and the Nicaraguan ambassador stressed that the obstacles constantly created by the United States to the activity of the Contadora Group and its support group, which have a special role to play in the attainment of a Latin American solution of the crisis, should be immediately removed. The conviction was expressed that being aware of their high responsibility the Latin American states participating in the Contadora process will be able, with the active support of the entire international community, effectively to carry out their peacemaking mission. Both Nicaragua and the Soviet Union are prepared further to facilitate this in every way. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER DETAILS ON ARREST OF AMERICAN IN NICARAGUA

LD151416 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Managua December 15 TASS — Nicaraguan security bodies have arrested an American spy, Sam Hall, near the air base of the Sandinist People's Army in Punta Huete on the outskirts of the Nicaraguan capital. The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry announced that at the time of his arrest Hall tried to present himself as a "writer" interested in Nicaraguan life. But documents found on the American national fully exposed him as a spy. Hall carried a map and a scheme showing the air base and other secret Nicaraguan facilities. Under pressure of irrefutable evidence, the "writer" admitted that he was working for an American private organization, called Battalion Phoenix, specializing in military espionage and maintaining close links with the U.S. Administration.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto told a press conference here that the map seized from the U.S. spy bore targets of possible air raids. Hall's criminal activity was additional evidence of the U.S. aggressive policy with regard to Nicaragua. Like American military adviser Eugene Hasenfus, Hall might be brought before an anti-Somozista people's tribunal, the minister said.

New York December 15 TASS — U.S. national Sam Hall, arrested in Nicaragua on spying charges, had been earlier involved in programmes of extending aid to contras, the American ABC television network reported. Hall described himself as a member of the Battalion Phoenix organization of mercenaries engaged in gathering intelligence for the Pentagon, ABC said.

KOLBIN REPLACES KUNAYEV AS KAZAKH FIRST SECRETARY

LD161932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party was held in Alma-Ata today to consider an organizational issue. The plenum released Comrade Kunayev from his duty as first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of the republic in connection with his retirement on a pension.

Comrade Kolbin has been elected first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. He is a member of the CPSU Central Committee, and has worked as first secretary of the Ulyanovsk Party Obkom.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TAJIK PAPER NOTES NEW OFFICIALS APPOINTED

New Administrator Named

LD211914 Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tadzhik 4 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] A decree of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade N.U. Umarov, as head of the Administration of Affairs of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Nodir Usmonovich Umarov be appointed as head of the Administration of Affairs of the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR.

E. Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SS Supreme Soviet Presidium

A. Kasimova, secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

3 December 1986, Dushanbe city.

Supreme Court Chairman

LD211930 Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tadzhik 4 Dec 86 p 1

["Decree of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet on the appointment of Comrade I. Khodzhayev as chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, in accordance with Article No 62 of the law concerning the structure of the Tajik SSR court, decrees:

Comrade Ishkil Khodzhayev be appointed as chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court.

E. Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

A. Kasimova, secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

3 December 1986, Dushanbe

UKRAINIAN CP CC CRITICIZES LVOV OBLAST

AU151112 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Dec 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the progress made by Lvov Oblispolkom in restructuring its work carried out to accelerate the development of the oblast's economy and social sphere in line with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. It has been noted that the oblispolkom, as well as many gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, were slow to restructure their activity, and incurred many shortcomings in control over economic and cultural construction. The oblast is losing the position of initiator in the struggle for the high quality of products. In the agro-industrial complex, no use has been made of significant reserves for the production of grain, fodder, and early vegetables. By 1990, the oblast is planning to produce less meat than targeted under the Food Program. The oblast is slow to eliminate shortcomings in capital construction. The soviets have been poorly engaged in developing the social infrastructure.

In the struggle against various abuses, unearned incomes, sponging, and drug addiction, no radical turn has been made.

The oblispolkom and its chairman, Comrade M.I. Kirey, still have not radically renewed the style of work; they lack self-criticism and exactingness. There have been manifestations of liberalism with regard to officials who have embarked upon the path of eyewashing. Errors have been committed in restructuring the distribution of cadres, particularly in rural administrative organs.

The Central Committee has called the attention of Lvov Oblispolkom to the errors in restructuring the activity of the oblast administrative organs, and obligated it to take resolute steps to implement the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on raising the role of the soviets and their responsibility for accelerating socioeconomic development in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Problems have been examined concerning the formation of women's councils in labor collectives, at the places of residence, as well as the rayon, city, oblast, and republic level. Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, and village soviets of people's deputies have been instructed to carry out the work necessary to set up women's councils, and to give them constant assistance. They are expected to proceed from the CPSU Central Committee directive to the effect that women's councils are called upon to become the party's active assistants in engaging women in sociopolitical life, in running state and public affairs, and in accomplishing production, social, and ideomoral tasks. They are expected to help develop women's creative abilities, to enhance their role in the family, in the education of children, and in the organization of a sound way of life. It is essential to carefully study the needs of women, to defend their interests, and to promote their wide participation in the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have adopted a decision awarding the 1986 Ukrainian SSR state prizes in the field of science and technology. The decision will be published in the press.

TALLINN ACTIV DISCUSSES STATE ACCEPTANCE SERVICE

LD1202113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] A republican meeting of the party and economic activ took place today in Tallinn. The tasks of the party, Soviet, and economic bodies to bring about a crucial improvement in products quality and introduce a state acceptance service in republican industrial associations and enterprises were discussed. It was noted that despite the fact that nearly half of the output produced in the republic and subject to certification was being conferred the quality mark, the work of technical inspection services was still undergoing restructuring at a slow pace. They were coping poorly with their functions of preventing low-quality output. Speakers pointed out that successful work under a state acceptance service is a serious task for all cadres. The ideological and organizational activity of party organizations has to be linked closely to this. Comrade Vaymo, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

TOMSK PAPER EXPOSES CONSTRUCTION OVER-REPORTING

LD1605193 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] The Tomsk rayon newspaper PRAVDA ILYCHA has waged uncompromising war on those who enjoy over-reporting in construction. In a series of pointed articles it revealed the facts of serious imperfections in commissioning schools, housing, social, and cultural amenities. The raykom buro has assessed what occurred in terms of principles and severely condemned the activity of (Grachev), the chairman of the Tomsk Rayispolkom, and of the leaders of the construction organizations who were to blame for allowing money to be made on the side and for over-reporting. This example of the efficacy of something said in the press was cited today in the report-back and election conference of the Tomsk Oblast organization of the USSR Union of Journalists. Participants noted that an uncompromising attitude by journalists to shortcomings corresponds to the spirit of restructuring and to the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. It is no accident that PRAVDA ILYCHA has acquired great authority with its readership. It has doubled circulation in the last year.

The efficacy of publications was not only expressed in the punishment of the guilty. Much negligence and over-reporting were eliminated and the quality of work was improved in the construction of buildings monitored by journalists.

Today the congress of the North Ossetiya ASSR journalists, and the report-back and election conferences of the Kalinin, Kemerovo, Kuybyshev, Novosibirsk, and other oblast organizations of the USSR Union of Journalists were also held.

CONSUMER SERVICES COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LD1522253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Excerpts] A comprehensive scientific council on problems of developing consumer services in the country has been set up. Its first session was held in Vilnius. Listen to an interview with Ernst Lavrentyevich Yegorov, RSFSR deputy minister of consumer services.

[Begin Yegorov recording] The event on its own might seem ordinary, but for the industry, however, it is, I would say, a matter of principle.

Virtually a new branch has been set up in the industry which is called on to coordinate science and all activities to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the industry. The composition of the council includes all ministers of consumer services in the union republics and all directors of institutes; that is, it is a fully authoritative organ for the industry. The main thing is that joint cooperation has commenced on a level were certain issues can be resolved. We have a great deal of such problems: First, this industry has an acute need for modern technological equipment. What the industry supplies us with now -- well, is insufficient; that is one of the superficial misfortunes; but the second misfortune goes deeper. Our equipment which the industry supplies to us is, as a rule, far from perfect; for example, we unfortunately do not even have finishing machine tools for workshops repairing shoes that would meet the needs of today. This is not a space apparatus, but a simple machine tool, and the industry cannot master it to the proper standard." [passage omitted] [end recording]

NOVYY MIR EDITOR VIEWS GOALS, NEW PUBLICATIONS

GW2701191 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Nov 88

[From the "Literary Almanac" program; literary critic Andrey Turkov interview with Sergey Zalygin, chief editor of "NOVYY MIR"]

[Text] [Turkov] Sergey Pavlovich, I think that we are meeting for the first time under the present circumstances, although the journal itself has been dear to us for a very long time, both on its own and in terms of your tenure. It was this journal that in the past printed the tale of "Dairtyaba" and the novel "Doleraya Pad". Now you are in the new role of, so to speak, a young editor of this journal, and I would be interested in finding out how you view both the goals of this journal and, if you wish, the goals of journalism as a whole.

[Zalygin] I feel that in general the goal is as follows: The journal is a factor in shaping a world view. As the world view of the reader is formed, we must not think that the editor or the authors that appear in the journal are individually forming this view.

I feel that the world view of the editor, the journalists, and our collective, as well as of the readers, stems from the relationship that the journal creates among all of us. The editor and each of his colleagues are public figures. They are representative of the society who, in print, express the tastes and needs of contemporary society.

[Turkov interrupts] And they grow together.

[Zalygin] Yes, they do. And public opinion influences us and vice versa. This process, the more precise it is, the more precisely we manage it, the more significant to the world outlook we acquire.

We now have a great many manuscripts. Very many. In the prose department we have 2,500 manuscripts. When I determine what we can allow ourselves to do -- we have such pressure from the authors -- what can we pick out? What can we allow ourselves to print out of this huge number? You can imagine how many we can print, no more than 20-25 manuscripts.

[Turkov] Per annum.

[Zalygin] Yes. Prose, that is. One percent — that is what we can select. We are faced with the situation of fierce competition among the authors: among good authors, authors who have been published before in NOVYY MIR.

[Turkov] You have announced the names of several of such interesting authors, but they are still being debated. This has not been made clear.

[Zalygin] Yes, yes. But now our situation has been made clear, at least in terms of prose. We will be opening our first and second issues with a novel by Granin; an interesting novel, somewhat of a documentary. He knows how to work with documents well. We will be printing a novel by Iendrayakov and a short, but in my opinion a very interesting, novel by Adamovich. We have a work by Glazunov, a Leningrad writer, who has not been published much until now and is little known. But I think it is very interesting and original. We will publish interesting works by Bitov and Makanin. We are publishing Nabokov's work on Gogol, which is simply called "Nikolay Gogol." I think that will be very interesting.

In this case I was attracted by the fact that this is a translated work. Generally, I would prefer not to see reprints in the journal, no matter where they were published first, but this is a translation. A Russian reader will see this work for the first time. In addition, when a writer is writing about another writer, and this is unavoidable, he writes more about himself. About his views of the other writer, and at the same time...

[Turkov interrupts] "My Pushkin" by Tsvetayeva, or Bunin's "My Chekov," and so on.

[Zalygin] Yes, yes. Therefore it was interesting for us to present such material through which Nabokov can be seen. We are also printing interesting material by Bulgakov — two chapters which he himself omitted in the novel "White Guard" [Belaya Gvardiya]. We also have a very interesting article by Kornely Chukovskiy about Anna Akhmatova. We will be presenting Platonov. I am now examining manuscripts and books presented to me from [word indistinct] the unpublished works of Pasternak. But in general it is difficult for me to tell everything. We will be publishing Astafyev. This will take place in the forthcoming issues; the last chapters from his "The Last Bow" [Poslednly Poklon] will appear. This is the final book [of his trilogy]. As always, it is beautifully written.

[Turkov] What about poetry?

[Zalygin] I would rather not say anything about this now. This has not been determined as yet. The poetry department and the poetry editor....[Changes thought] Just a few minutes before this program I was sitting and talking to them. These are new people.

[Turkov interrupts] Vladimir Kostrov and Oleg...

[Zalygin] Yes, Kostrov and (Chukhuntsev). We have to work out a program with them.

[Turkov] That would be desirable. We have been discussing the fact that poetry in the journal, even during the times of Tvardovskiy, was not up to standard. Perhaps it had something to do with his subjective views. But in recent times...

[Zalygin interrupts] Yes, yes. Let me say, by the way, we will be printing a story by Tvardovskiy that no one ever knew anything about. He wrote it in 1932-33 while still a youth.

[Turkov interrupts] Is it a diary of.....

[Zalygin interrupts] No. It was called the "Unsuccessful Story." It was successful, it was just unfinished. Apparently that is what he called it. His widow, Mariya Illarionovna, gave us this material, together with her commentary, and we will be publishing it shortly.

That means the original formation of Tvardovskiy as an artist came about through poetry. But the feeling he has for words at the age of 22 is simply amazing. It is a beautiful thing in itself. I have to mention along the way that if I view prose in an optimistic way, I have no such optimism in relation to our writing on social-political topics [publitsistika].

[Turkov] Is that so? I have always thought that this was the strength of the journal.

[Zalygin] Yes. When you say always you are talking about Tvardovskiy's times.

[Turkov] Not only, although this is undeniable. But even during recent years there were a number of brilliant articles, by (Chernichenko) and Selenin.

[Zalygin] Yes. The problem is that those were all great articles, great articles, but articles like those should appear in every issue. You must understand that we cannot, we must not, miss this opportunity for writing on social-political topics. During all the changes that are now taking place we must remember that we can do this now, or we will never be able to do it; achieve these changes — social, psychological, economic, and so on. I feel that if we omit such material from any one of our issues it means that our journal is lacking.

[Turkov] Despite the good prose and poetry.

[Zalygin] Yes. That means the chance was missed — the chance to influence, the chance to play our role in shaping a world view.

STATISTICIAN ON PREPARATIONS FOR 1989 CENSUS

PM1111347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Interview with M.A. Korolev, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by own correspondent A. Kolesnichenko under the "Our Interview" rubric: "Portrait of Generations" — first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The next all-union census will be held in January 1989. A pilot census, which begins tomorrow and will last 8 days, is one of the initial stages in its preparation. Our correspondent A. Kolesnichenko talks about this important state work with M.A. Korolev, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration. [passage omitted]

Question: Why precisely was January 1989 chosen for the census?

Answer: Winter sees the least movement of people around the country, therefore their place of residence as recorded by the census will be closer to what it usually is in actuality. And 1989 was chosen to enable the census results to be used in drawing up the 1991-95 5-Year Plan.

Question: What, Mikhail Antonovich, is the census program?

Answer: First, I should say that it is being drawn up in collaboration with the USSR Gosplan and relevant ministries and departments. Continuity with the 1979 census program is envisaged. This will make it possible to study changes in the number of men and women, in their age structure, composition in terms of level of education, nationality, and social groups, and distribution in terms of national economic sectors, occupations, and so forth.

It is planned to substantially expand the number of questions on the census form. This is already clear from the program of the pilot census which is to be held in 11 regions of the country to check the methodological and organizational provisions of the main census, to train cadres, and to test the new technology for processing the census material.

Question: Does the pilot census study traditional population topics?

Answer: Not only traditional themes. People's housing conditions will also be surveyed. The census takers will record whether a family lives in a house of its own or in a separate or shared apartment; will note the services and utilities provided (electricity, central heating, piped water, sewerage, and so forth) and the number of rooms occupied by the family; the size of the overall (usable) and living floor area. The census form also includes questions about the age of the dwelling, the principal wall material, and whether the dwelling belongs to the socialized housing stock, a housing building cooperative, and so forth.

The data obtained will help us resolve the task of providing every family with a separate apartment or house of its own by the year 2000.

Question: What other features does the pilot census have?

Answer: It includes a new question, relating to graduation from a vocational and technical educational institute. To analyze in more depth the migration of people whose permanent residence is other than in their birthplace, people will be asked from which population center (urban or rural) they have come.

A very important addition has been made to the section which studies population distribution in terms of sources of livelihood. Whereas previously if the time a person having two sources of livelihood only one was noted, both will now be recorded.

This broadens the scope of the census and will make it possible to pinpoint new links among different demographic and social markers.

Question: What new things are envisaged in the present census from an organizational standpoint?

Answer: The basic scientific principle of a census, which have been elaborated by Soviet and foreign statistical services, remain unchanged. They do not impinge on citizens' property or personal interests. The information gathered is used solely to obtain generalized, aggregate results. Responses will be entered on the census forms on the basis of what citizens say without presentation of documents, and workers engaged in gathering the information are not allowed to divulge the information received.

However, the gathering of data on housing conditions has its own features. It will clearly be difficult to answer some of the questions (for example, to give the year in which a multi-apartment block was built or the name of the material used for a building's external walls). It is therefore intended that such information will be obtained via housing management organizations, technical inventory bureaus, and other establishments.

Question: How will the all-union census be conducted?

Answer: We will assign the census-taking to specially trained collectors. They will be recruited for a short period from enterprises, establishments, and organizations. They will be released from their basic job for the duration of the census without loss of pay. Every census taker, on receipt of the relevant training, will call on the residential premises in his section during the 8 days, meet with the adult family members, and enter on the census forms the answers to the questions on the census schedule. Instructor-monitors will carry out selective checks to ensure that the census is being fully and correctly carried out and make any necessary clarifications.

Question: What proportion of the population will be covered by the pilot census?

Answer: Roughly 0.1 percent. But that is sufficient for our purposes. In the regions of the pilot census, which have a total population of around 800,000, the list and boundaries of the urban settlements have been specified and the street names and numbers of houses and apartments put in order. The regions have been split into census sectors. Census takers and instructor-monitors in charge of census sections have been selected and trained. All the regions are in receipt of census forms, instructions on how to fill them in, and other items. At the same time active work is under way to prepare for the 1989 all-union census.

Question: What, in your view, is required for the census to be successfully carried out?

Answer: The main thing is to ensure that all measures connected with it are promptly and accurately carried out and that this important work be given universal support. "The business of censuses," V.I. Lenin remarked, "is not just the business of a department, but the business of the republic and all Soviet establishments."

Question: The value of census information lies not just in its accuracy or completeness but in how quickly it is processed. When will the 1989 all-union census be available?

Answer: I think as early as 1990, that is to say, almost 1 year earlier than with the last census results. New high-speed computers will be used and automatic optical readers are being produced specially to process the census material. The computer centers of almost all oblast statistical administrations will be equipped with them during the next 2 years.

LAWYERS CONFER ON ASPECTS OF RESTRUCTURING

PM111037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Legal Conference"]

[Text] Various aspects of Soviet juridical science aimed at ensuring the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress' demands were discussed at the All-Union Scientific Coordination Conference of Legal Experts which ended in Moscow 4 December.

The participants in the conference -- leaders of academic and departmental scientific legal institutions and institutes and deans of university law faculties -- discussed a wide range of issues at the plenary sessions and in the sections. In particular, they discussed ways of further strengthening the legal foundations of the country's state and social life and the people's socialist self-management, as well as the legal aspects of a comprehensive international security system and the development of international cooperation. Much attention was devoted to legal norms for the restructuring of the economic mechanism and present agrarian policy and the ensuring of rational use of natural resources and environmental protection.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, S.Y. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, Ye.V. Anisimov, chief arbiter of the USSR State Arbitration Board, and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers took part in the conference.

YOUTH ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS URGED

LD161111 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- "Discussions have borne out once again that irrespective of their political, ideological, philosophical and religious views and convictions young people can and must act jointly in the name of the common goal -- of eliminating the nuclear threat."

A statement to this effect has been made at a press conference in Moscow today by Vladimir Abasenov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations. As one of the leaders of the Soviet youth delegation at the 12th assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth he shared impressions of its work in the capital of Hungary.

PERSONAL COMPUTER EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD151209 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- An exhibition and symposium on the subject "The Use of Personal Computers in DATA Gathering, Processing and Distribution Networks", organized by the TASS Data Processing Centre and the Italian Olivetti firm under the auspices of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, opened in Moscow today.

For five days Olivetti representatives will be acquainting visitors with personal computers and their software as well as with matters related to the editing of texts and the representation of graphical and photographic data.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS NOTES [COSMOS-1804] SATELLITE LAUNCH IN DEC

[ID:12841] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0817 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (TASS) — Another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1804" has been launched in the Soviet Union.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research. The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution, 1.1 hours, 48 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee), 39307 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee), 612 km; orbital inclination, 65 degrees.

Besides scientific apparatus, the satellite carries: a radio system for the precise measurement of orbital elements, and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting to earth data about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

[REPORT MINISTER DISCUSSES DEEP BOREHOLE DRILLING]

[ID:12125] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1103 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Yaroslavl, 13 Dec (TASS) — USSR Geology Minister Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, compared in difficulty the new Soviet large-scale program for studying the depths of the earth with the conquest of space. He spoke here at a conference of leading Soviet geological specialists, at which ways of implementing the planned work up to the year 2000 were discussed.

The new program provides for studying the earth's depths with geological-geophysical methods, and by means of deep (seven to eight km) and super-deep (up to 15 km) boreholes, the minister said. The entire territory of the USSR is to be covered with a network of mutually connected geological sections and boreholes of great depth, drilled in various rock conditions. It is also intended to supplement data about deep geological structure with photographs of the earth's surface from aboard satellites and aircraft. For the maximum utilization of all this data, a large automated system for information gathering and processing is being created. Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy reported that boreholes are being drilled in oil-, gas-bearing, and ore regions of West Siberia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. This is happening alongside the continuing drilling of the Kola borehole in the north of the country's European part, where already over 12,000 meters has been drilled in crystalline rocks, and of the Saatli borehole in the Transcaucasus, whose depth will exceed 11 km. In the next few years, drilling of deep boreholes will start in Central Asia, East Siberia, and in the Far East.

The expansion of work on superdeep drilling is a good impetus for scientific and technical progress, Kozlovskiy noted. New, stronger and (more) heat-resistant materials and fundamentally new equipment withstanding the tough external conditions, will be required. For instance, he said, instruments, measuring environmental parameters in the bottom hole of the Kola borehole, at a depth of 12 km, functioned at a temperature of over 250 degrees and a pressure of almost 1,500 atmospheres. Now systems are already being developed which are to withstand 3000 atmospheres and 3000 degrees.